

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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The Christian Secretary

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TERMS.

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For the Christian Secretary.

HOME MISSIONS.

Iowa.

Hard service for Missionaries—Funds wanted to aid them.

Rev. J. N. Seeley, an itinerant missionary, writes from Parkhurst, I. T., Nov. 4th, that great attention to religion was manifested in his field of labor. So great was the desire of the people to hear the gospel, that they came from the distances of seven to thirteen miles to attend his meetings. One family attended many evenings in succession from a distance of nine miles, riding in a cart drawn by oxen, and bringing some of their neighbors with them. Seventeen persons had been baptized, and many others were anxiously desiring the way of life.

At the time of writing our brother had no horse, and was under the necessity of proceeding on foot to meet his appointment. On one occasion, while thus journeying, he became nearly exhausted. Of this incident, he speaks in the following affecting manner:

"I think the divine providence directed me to this territory, and I am in the path of duty, tho' sometimes my faith is sorely tried. This was the case during a journey to the northern part of my field. I was crossing the long, bleak prairies, lugging my valise, receiving a pelting snow storm in my face, my feet slopping wet, no house in sight, and sometimes not knowing whether I was in the road or not. At length when I could proceed no farther, I wrapped my cloak around me, and cast myself upon the ground; but as my falling tears mingled with the snow, I found relief to my swelling heart in the thought that I was suffering for Jesus' sake, and then I praised God that I was there.

"I must say, however, that situated as I am, without a horse or the means of obtaining one, and obliged to go such long distances on foot, my usefulness is much abridged, and my health endangered. I trust something will be done for my relief in this respect."

When this letter was read at the Mission Rooms such was the sympathy felt for the writer by the Executive Committee that, as it was inconsistent to increase his appropriation from the treasury, a sum sufficient to purchase a horse and equipments, was immediately contributed by the members, and transmitted to him.

In its general features this is not a case of rare occurrence among our missionaries. Many of them are poor men, and often endure much personal hardship and danger, while they are prosecuting their labors in frontier settlements. But it is the last one reported to us, and it has occurred at a time and under circumstances when we feel warranted in soliciting for it particular attention.

At this moment there are applications for aid before us from many places of importance, in various sections of the country, some of which have been several months under consideration; but the supplies for our treasury are, upon an average, no greater than they have been for years past, and it is, therefore, inconsistent for us to encourage those applications. During the first half of the year, we indulged the expectation of receipts from a source on which we had claims to a considerable amount, but in this we are suffering very serious disappointment; in consequence of which we have been compelled, in several instances, to limit our appropriations so much as to cause much inconvenience to the individuals to whom they were made. Mr. S. is among the number, to whom we were able to appropriate but \$100 per annum, in addition to his receipts on the field.

Respecting the last item, our brother says, "I have found many warm hearts here, but as yet, not a cent for my purse."

It is with reluctance that we make such statements, but it is our duty to keep our friends advised of the spiritual necessities of our country, and the difficulties we meet with in endeavoring to relieve them. Nor can we hesitate, under such circumstances, to invite a more liberal and ready co-operation of the denomination, in the great work they have assigned us.

BENJ. M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

P. S. We have, incidentally, heard of monies having been paid to the treasurers of Associations, and missionary societies for our use. We would, therefore, respectfully request such treasurers to transmit the amount to us at an early day.

For the Christian Secretary.

Testimonies against War.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Johnson, Voltaire, and many other writers of eminence betrayed at times a keen sense of the absurdities of war. I may hereafter quote some specimens from their writings; but I will now give from his letter to Dr. Priestly, the substance of what may be termed, Franklin's Fable of the Young Angel.—"In what light we are viewed by superior beings, may be gathered from a piece of late West India news, which possibly has not yet reached you. A young angel of distinction, be-

ing sent down to this world for the first time on some important business, had an old courier spirit assigned him for his guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico in the middle of the obstinate fight between Rodney and De Grasse.—When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air; and the quantity of pain, misery and destruction which the crews yet alive were dealing around to each other, with so much eagerness, the young angel turned angrily to his guide and said, 'You blunderer! You undertook to conduct me to the earth, but you have brought me into hell!' 'No, sir,' says the guide, 'I have made no mistake. This is really the earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men vainly call humanity.'—IRENICUS.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

The Nominal Professor.

The nominal professor is perhaps the most hopeless character on earth. Before he assumed the name of Christ, there was hope of him, that he would be impressed, convinced and converted by some of those discriminating discourses which point out the difference between a regenerated and an unregenerated man; those pungent appeals to the conscience, which are so often blessed in awakening them that are without, but now he is proof against all these. He is a professor, a church member! and with this as his shield, he wards off every arrow of conviction from his heart. These things, he says, are for the unprofessing, not for him. Quietly his conscience sleeps amid all the thunders that roll from the pulpit, while the lightnings, carried off by the conductor of his profession, touch not his false hopes, and leave him amidst all, secure. He puts away from himself all the threatenings of the word, though they are pointed at him, and takes to himself all the privileges and consolation of the righteous, though he enjoys none of them. If at any time, the power of the deception begins to be shaken by the efforts of a half-awakened conscience, and there rises up a suspicion that he is not a truly religious man, Satan aids him to regain his delusive quietude, by the usual suggestion, that he is a professor, a church member, and that though he is not perfect, he is not farther from it than many others; he only partakes of the general delusion of the times, and if he be wrong, who is right? Besides, what is he to do? He is a church member, and would he begin again? Would he repent, believe, and be converted now? Such logic is generally successful, and the poor creature lies down to sleep again on the sleep of death. Notwithstanding the great number of professing christians which exist, and the great number of unconverted ones too, how rarely do we meet with any who were converted after they became professors! How seldom do any such come to their pastor, and express a fear, and follow it up, that they have never been truly changed!

But extend your views to another world, and anticipate if you can, the consequences of self-deception as they exist, and are perpetuated, through Christianity. Bunyan, in his inimitable allegory, the "Pilgrim's Progress," after representing the rejection of a false professor, called Ignorance, who had knocked at the portals of heaven, and asked admission, concludes his book with these awfully impressive words: "Then I saw that there was a way to hell, even from the gates of heaven, as well as from the city of Destruction."

A professor in hell! Tremendous idea! Horrifying thought! After spending his time on the earth in the nominal communion of saints, to spend his eternity in the real fellowship of the devils in hell! After belonging to the society of God's people, joining in all their services and their privileges, transacting with them the business of his Kingdom, uniting with them in the expulsion, as well as the reception of members; him to be sent away into the prison of lost souls! Oh, how dreadful would it be to be separated from the church of God now, to pass under the sentence of excommunication, to be excommunicated as a corrupt member of the body, and given over to Satan; but what is this to the sentence of excommunication from the church triumphant, pronounced by Jesus Christ himself at the last day? Oh, to hear him say, depart! Who does not feel the force of these impressive verses:

Thou lovely chief of all my joys,
Thou sovereign of my heart,
How could I bear to hear thy voice
Pronounce the word, depart!

The thunder of that dismal word,
Would so torment my ear;
'T would tear my soul asunder, Lord,
With most tormenting fears.

O wretched state of deep despair,
To see my God remove,
And fix my doleful station where
I could not taste his love.

The Duty of the Ministry in relation to Religious Periodicals and Newspapers.

The well-conducted weekly sheet is adapted to the character of the age and the circumstances of a great majority of the people. It is sent to the merchant, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the farmer and the mechanic, and however pressing may be their cares, all find time to read the paper. It is taken up and looked over with avidity in a moment of leisure, and then laid aside for a more deliberate perusal at evening. Where there is one man who finds time to read through a duodecimo volume of four hundred pages, there are probably twenty, if not fifty, who will read through the columns of the newspaper. Its contents every week are new, and it is thus adapted to meet the demands of the popular mind. And it speaks of present scenes now acting, of the conflicts of truth with error, of the movements of the church, and of the work and providence of

God, as now seen, and of the agitated busy world, to which every reader belongs, and in which he cannot but feel an interest.

These characteristics give it power to excite attention and inquiry, even among those who have unhappily grown to mature years without forming the habit of reading and reflection. It is therefore, an important means which every pastor should employ, to awaken thought and cultivate a taste for reading, among every class of persons in his charge. Some of the ablest and best pastors of the church have given their efficient influence in this work, and have gone from house to house throughout their congregations introducing the religious paper into almost every family.—They have then employed their pens, in contributing to its columns from their well-stored and disciplined minds—and from labors of this kind they have reaped a hundred fold. We could name more than one congregation, in which a great and salutary change has been effected in the reading, intelligence and character of many families, by efforts of the kind just mentioned. And if ministers do not introduce the religious paper, its place will be occupied, in many instances, with periodicals filled with romance and fictitious tales of an immoral or doubtful tendency, which instead of promoting a taste for reading books of substantial merit, disqualifies one for the perusal of any work that calls for mental effort.—It is but a sickly taste that is generated by a large portion of what is termed the "light reading" of our times. Such works do not prepare the mind for investigating the truths of science or religion, or to grapple with the stern realities of life. And the editors and writers who introduce in their place the richly freighted columns of a journal devoted to the interests of truth, are conferring an important benefit upon the public. The characters of men are not created by great occasions; but moulded and formed by the trains of thought, the reading and habits which daily occupy their minds.

There is another fact in the history of the religious paper which ought not to be overlooked by the ministry. It speaks of the word of God, of the advancement of the church, of its perils, the triumph of mercy, and of the various Christian enterprises in which the people of God are engaged. On these movements, every faithful minister would have his people well informed. The more intelligent they are on these subjects, the more highly will they appreciate the ordinances of the gospel, and the more cheerfully will they sustain them.—Chr. Obs.

Abel the First Redeemed Soul that entered Glory.

MANY more souls are there now,—a multitude, indeed, which no man can number. But with what peculiar interest is our attention drawn to the first who entered that holy and happy region. Abel was the first of the human family who departed this life; and it is not a little deserving of notice that the first who died met death unstung. The first on whom the sentence of death was executed, had that sentence modified by the mitigations and counteractions of the scheme of divine mercy. How beautifully illustrative is this of the statement, that "where sin abounded, grace has much more abounded." Yes, my brethren, Christ had lifted a trophy to heaven, before Satan had dragged down a victim to hell! Shocking as was the death of Abel in regard to the body, it is pleasing to think that the soul was perfectly safe, and that, from the gory earth to which he was felled by the murderous stroke of the blood-thirsty assassin, his spirit soared aloft under angelic escort to the bosom of his Saviour and his God.

And oh! what an interest must the arrival of that soul have awakened in heaven! How interesting must it have appeared to the Father, as being the first fruit of the work of his Son, nay, the first fruit of his own electing and saving love! How interesting to the Son, as the first trophy of his conquest over sin and Satan, the first gem in his mediatorial diadem, the first voice to sing that jubilate anthem in which he is to be praised thro' eternity! How interesting to the Spirit, as the first respondent result of his regenerating and sanctifying power! How interesting to angels, as the first specimen of a new order of companions with whom they are to be associated for ever, it being the purpose of God to unite in Christ, things in heaven and things in earth, and to restore outcast men to the fellowship of the elder sons of light! How may these celestial ones be supposed to have clustered around him, on his first appearance among them; and what a stimulus must the novelty of his presence have given their intellectual, moral, and social faculties!—What an object of interest must this soul have been—nay, must continue to be—to the saints that followed after him, as the first fruits of a rich and glorious harvest of souls hereafter to be reaped to the end of time! Much of that harvest has since been gathered in; much of it yet remains to be collected; but we have the pledge of it all in the entrance of the soul of righteous Abel into heaven, which may on this account be regarded, in terms that have been used of another, as "the wave-offering of a world already white unto the harvest, the signal of those ever-successive victories by which the prey should be snatched from the mighty, and the sinner be saved to the uttermost."

Readers, need I call upon you to follow Abel into glory? If you resemble him in the other point, resemblance in this also will not be wanting. No, through the blood and righteousness of Him in whom he believed, and whom he was honored to prefigure by his sacrifice, when you die you shall be translated to heaven, to mingle with Abel and all who have followed him—to join that happy throng of redeemed men who surround the throne of God and of the Lamb; and you, too, shall be objects of complacent regard on the part of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, of angelic spirits, and glorified saints.

Would that I could persuade some, at least, to follow the example of "Righteous Abel." Your privileges are, in many respects, greatly superior to his; and this it becomes you to reflect, bring

with it a corresponding measure of responsibility. Be assured, that righteousness is the leading and pervading feature of a gracious character. Righteousness springs from justification; is the secret of all acceptable worship; is essential to the character and testimony of a martyr or witness; and is indispensable to admission to heaven—the gates of heaven are "gates of righteousness," into which only the "righteous shall enter." Secure, then, a righteous character, and you secure all.—Reformed Presbyterian.

From the Boston Recorder.

Religious Tests of the University of Glasgow.

Although, by immemorial usage, this University has been opened to students of all religious persuasions, yet by an act of Parliament of 1707, a restriction has been imposed on the appointment, not only of professors of divinity, but of all professors whatsoever in the Scottish Universities, by requiring that they, "before or at their admission, acknowledge and profess, and shall subscribe to the confession of faith of the Church of Scotland, as the confession of their faith, and that they will practice and conform themselves unto the worship presently in use in this church, and submit themselves to the government and the discipline thereof, and never endeavor, either directly or indirectly, the prejudice or subversion of the same."

Attention has recently been called to the prejudicial operation of this law, in excluding the services of many able and distinguished men, who are disqualified from becoming professors or teachers in the University, by being dissenters or Episcopalians; and we notice that a meeting of the Senate of the University was held on the 7th ultimo, with reference to the matter. At this meeting, resolutions were adopted, in favor of abrogating the laws which impose religious tests on those appointed to professorships and other offices in the University, so far as these professorships and other offices are not of a strictly theological character, and a committee was appointed to petition Parliament accordingly.

The motion for the adoption of these resolutions was made by Thomas Thomson, professor of Chemistry in the University, and seconded by General Sir Thomas Brisbane, dean of faculties in the University, a gentleman known throughout the civilized world as an astronomer, and a man of science in general. The professors opposed to the abrogation of the obnoxious law put forth all their strength, but in vain. After a discussion of great length, the resolutions were carried by eleven votes to seven. The lord rector of the University (Mr. Fox Maule,) had only a casting vote, but he is said to have spoken strongly in favor of the law.

From the Biblical Recorder.

Baptism in the place of Circumcision.

SAMPSON CO., N. C. Oct. 27, 1843.

Dear Brother:—There is a question that I wish to ask you, that is, whether baptism is in the place of circumcision. Our Methodist brethren say that it is. I don't understand the matter as I wish. They hold baptism in the place of circumcision. As under the law children were circumcised; so they under the gospel, are authorized to sprinkle children. I wish you to express your sentiments on the subject, and let it come out in the Biblical Recorder. Myself and many others live near the Methodist boundary. As I just subscribed for the Recorder, and can have a chance I hope, of reading your opinion on this matter, I hope that you will give it me, with many others that want to hear it.

Your most obedient servant.

RAIFORD CARROLL.

REMARKS.

It will probably be sufficient for the present purpose of the writer above, to state the following. Should he have any occasion for a more full and detailed disquisition, he will please let us know, and he shall be accommodated.

Agreeable to the established rules of argumentation, it belongs to those who assert, or affirm a proposition, to furnish the proof showing it to be true. Accordingly those who affirm that baptism has come in the place of circumcision, are bound to furnish the proof that such is the fact. When this shall be done, there will be an end to the discussion. But until this shall be done, there can be no argument on the subject. To affirm a thing to be true, without producing the proof, is but little, if any, better than begging the question. Our correspondent would, then, do well to ask his neighbors to favor him with the proof, showing that what they assert, in this case, is according to fact. This will probably put an end to the discussion.

It may be observed further, however, that, if baptism has come in the room of circumcision, then, the Lord's Supper has come in the place of the Passover. The two cases are precisely analogous. The same sort of reasoning that will prove the one, will also prove the other. The two propositions must, therefore, stand or fall together. But if the Supper has come in the place of the Passover, then as every one must see, infants should be taken to the Lord's table. Of course, we should have the old, exploded, popish practice of infant communion.

Again—if baptism has come in the place of circumcision, then, none should be baptized but males. The law on this point is express and exclusive; nor is there a syllable, in the form of precept or example, in either the law or the gospel, in which the divine command has suffered the least modification. Those, therefore, who baptize their children because baptism has come in the place of circumcision, are bound by their own rule, to leave their females unbaptized—nor is baptism at all necessary to female church membership.

Once more—if baptism has come in the place of circumcision, then, it should be administered on every male child when he is exactly eight days old. The law is as express and peremptory on this point, as on any other; or as any law, either

oral or written, can be. Nor do we know that it has been pretended that this law has ever undergone any abatement or modification.

Further—if baptism has come in the place of circumcision, then, baptism should be administered, not only to the offspring of Christian parents, but to every male child that "is born in their house or bought with their money." Our Pedobaptist friends are bound, by their own rule, to baptize their male infants slaves as much, and for precisely the same reason, as they are the offspring of their own bodies. We have often wondered that our friends in the Southern country especially, have not been struck, and forever silenced, on this point, by the palpable inconsistency of their own practice.

Further still—if baptism has come in the place of circumcision, then, all male infants, validly baptized, are *de facto*, members of the Christian Church, and are entitled beyond dispute, to the communion, and to all other privileges pertaining to Christ's kingdom on earth. Do our Pedobaptist friends proceed on this principle? Are all their grown up children baptized in infancy, held as members, in full fellowship, in their churches? If they are, why are they not admitted to the Lord's table? and why are they not regularly expelled when their conduct proves them unworthy? And what means all that we hear about confirmation, Godfathers, Admissions to the Church, Communicants, re-baptism, Probation, and all such? Do we read of any of these matters in connection with the law of circumcision? or can any of them be explained on the principle, or even in consistency with the principle, so much and so loudly called for, that baptism has come in the room of circumcision?

Finally—certain Judaizing teachers, in the Church in Galatia, once taught the brethren there that they must be circumcised according to the law of Moses. Recourse was had to the Apostle Paul, who in reply, entered into an argument to prove the position unfounded. See Gal. v. 1-14. Now, in view of these facts, we have to ask the following questions:—1. If baptism was known to have come in the place of circumcision, how could it have occurred to these Galatian teachers, that both circumcision and baptism—both the primary and its substitute, were, or could be necessary to Christian salvation? 2. If baptism was known to have come in the place of circumcision, how could the Galatian Christians be so simple as not to see at once, that both the substitute and the primary could not be required? 3. If baptism was known, even to Paul, to have come in the place of circumcision, how could he have been so dull as not to have seen that the mere announcement of this fact, to the Galatian Church, would have ended their difficulties in a moment? 4. Does not the very existence of such a question, under such circumstances, and still more the answer of the apostle in reply, prove conclusively that the notion, that baptism has come in the place of circumcision, is to be referred to a later and more inventive age?

All that can be said of the connexion between baptism and circumcision is, that the one sustains to the Christian institutions the same relation that the other sustained to the institutions of Moses. As the latter was a rite initiatory to the Commonwealth of the Jews, so the former is a rite initiatory to the Church and Kingdom of Christ. As the latter was necessary to the privileges and distinctions of the Mosaic economy, so the former is necessary to the privileges and distinctions of the economy of the New Testament. Beyond this, if the institutions sustain to each other any relationship which authorizes the saying, that the one has come in the place of the other, or which renders it proper to reason from one to the other concerning the components or provisions of the rites respectively, we are yet to see the proof either written or traditional.

A Singular Fact.

A late number of the Malta Times, as we learn through an English paper, contains a very singular statement, communicated by a traveller. The writer states that in March last, as he was repairing to the native village of Bustom, to survey a bridge which was thrown across the road, on his route from the station of Jellassore, on crossing the Soubunreeka river, his attention was attracted by a number of human skeletons, which lay scattered in various directions upon the white sands adjacent to the course of this stream. Upon inquiry, he learned that these unfortunate relics were the remains of pilgrims, who were on their way to the great pagoda at Juggernaut, and had been drowned two evenings before, by means of a ferry boat sinking with them during a violent north-wester. On his approaching several of these and vestiges of mortality, he perceived that the flesh had been completely devoured from the bones by Pariah dogs, vultures, and other obscene animals. The only portion of the several corpses that remained entire and untouched, were the bottoms of the feet and the insides of the hands; and this extraordinary circumstance, he says, immediately brought to his mind that remarkable passage recorded in the 2d book of Kings, relating to the death and ultimate fate of Jehzebel, who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs, and nothing remained of her but the palms of her hands, and the soles of her feet. The fact here narrated, may afford a corroborative proof of the rooted antipathy that the dog has, to prey upon the human hands and feet. Why such should be the case, remains a mystery.—Bost. Recorder.

CHRIST and HIS CROSS are two good guests, worth entertaining. Men would fain have Christ by himself, and so have him cheap; but the market will not come down.

Seeing Christ hath fastened heaven to the far end of the cross, and he will not loosen the knot himself, and none else can, (for when Christ ties a knot, all the world cannot undo it;) let us, then, count it exceeding joy, when we fall into divers temptations.

We climb the green mountain side of life, to die on its icy life.

...years devoted his talents to the... His writings showed that he... with infidelity, yet he was... Universalism, by his brethren of... produced its legitimate effects upon... devoted, and as a matter of course... wake of Abner Kneeland.

REVIVALS.

LEBANON, Dec. 12, 1843.
I had the privilege of reading your... few weeks past, (since my return... have spent the last fifteen years.) I... account of the recent rev... nothing has yet appeared, and it... heart to visit my brethren, and... have taken the liberty, with the con... who is a near kinsman, to give you... the work of grace recently enjoyed

commenced early in October, which... out four weeks, during which time... the labors of Elder Kenyon. Very... the meeting, the church began to... the prayers of the more spiritual of... revive, with power, work. The Holy... with power upon both ministers and... was preached with the Holy Ghost... Many were awakened to a... to sinners, and the cry was... do to be saved? The youth, the... of the grey hairs, were seen bowing... prayer. The interest continued... the close of their protracted exercises... 22 have been baptized, and... in hope, who are expecting to... the ordinance of baptism soon—... may be found the child of nine years... than three score years and ten;... and enjoyed hopes previous to the... owned the Saviour in the ordinance... are now "going on their way rejoic...

...been given to the cause of truth... will be felt for a long time to come... in that the church in Colchester and... reason of refreshing under the labors... ticks, and Elder Wildman, also as... son; I have also sent a few days... received, of late, 19 by baptism... ed hope in Christ. The prospect is... an increase of the church. They... new house of worship next season... of Christ.

ALLEN DABROW.

LITCHFIELD CO. Dec. 14, 1843.
To inform the readers of the Secreta... to preach, manifested through preach... uth, where forty-four happy con... by being baptized into his death... Bro. A. D. Watrous is laboring with... prayers of our brethren in our own... of this long neglected region.

N. E. SHAILER.

ASSOCIATION.—A copy of the Minutes... been sent you by a friend, from which... 15 churches, 11 ordained ministers... of 1,330 members in the Associa... of baptisms during the year is 262—... 20,000, urging the claims of the Amer... Foreign Bible Society; the North... Society; the Baptist Publication Soci... mpanicipation. The next meeting is... ch in Becket.

meeting-house recently erected by the... and Society in Ashford, was opened... services, on Wednesday, the 22d... as the order of exercises:—Reading... V. Lyon; Invocation by Br. Bela... ver by Br. I. C. Carpenter, of Bolton... mon by Br. Alvin Benget, from Eccl... atory Prayer by Br. E. Cushman;

appropriate and instructive; them... deposition requisite to a proper at... tic worship. A crowded audience... seemed interested in the services... church has now a very neat and com... "O Lord, we beseech thee,...

—CON.

—CON. OF THE SABBATH.
...be going forward, silently, yet sure... servance of the Sabbath, which must... universal observance of the day... country. We hear of frequent cases... been discontinued, or where some... to discontinue running their boats... latest action on this subject is the

directors of the New Jersey Rail... determined to discontinue their sup... and Amboy Rail Road... ment, and it can be made concor... to the mail contractors.—P... Company in the country follow this... have just the same, if not a larger... which they will save the expense of... seventh part of the time.

ERNALIST.—If any body should have... from the occasional publication... paper in this city, of brief notices... of sundry and divers women to... world were deserting the "old and... artianism," we trust their agitation... that the said paper is itself upon... and will "suckle fools and chris...

neighbor and fellow-citizen, we can... hand. He is a very amiable and... hought in bad company. As to "K... him over to the "Trumpet," the... Boston, to which he is hereafter to... of the "milk of human kindness,"... that the responsibility of issuing his... to be registered against a distant city...

CATALOGUE OF THE OFFICERS AND STUDENTS OF WASHINGTON... From a copy of the above Catalogue, we learn that the number of students connected with the Institution is—

Resident Graduates,	6
Seniors,	15
Juniors,	16
Sophomores,	19
Freshmen,	21
Total,	77

We extract the following from the Catalogue: "No Commencement is established, as it is preferred that the students should board in private families, in the neighborhood of the College. The price of board must necessarily depend upon the price of provisions. Good board can now be procured for \$2 per week. An association of students has been formed for the

Dec. 14, 1843.

THE NEW BURYING-GROUND.—We learn that the Select Men have, in compliance with their instructions from the Town, purchased for a burying-ground, a tract of land consisting of sixteen acres, on the elevated spot in the southwestern part of the city, known as Zion's Hill. This tract, undoubtedly, will be found to be too small; but there is some forty or fifty acres more equally eligible, adjoining, which can be purchased whenever it is wanted. The only objection to delaying the purchase is, that the trees and shrubbery with which it will be necessary to ornament it, cannot be set out at the same time with those on the tract already purchased. Whenever the hill is well covered with trees, evergreens, &c., it will present one of the most beautiful sites for the purpose for which it has been selected, that can be found in New England. It is as high, if not the highest, ground in the city, and overlooks not only the city, but the river, and several adjoining towns and villages. The ascent of the hill makes it a very convenient place for making offsets for the purpose of constructing tombs, vaults, &c. We hope that some gentlemen of taste and skill in such matters, will be selected to superintend the laying out of the lots, planting the trees, &c. No pains should be spared to render this location what nature has already done her part in accomplishing, the loveliest spot in the country. Let it be done right, when it is done.

MAGAZINES, AND OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS.—A most admirable hit-off at the plan the publishers in large cities have adopted for procuring subscribers to their new periodicals, will be found on the outside of our paper. We happen to know that pastors in this vicinity have been taxed with postage, and at the same time requested to act as agent for some new Magazine which is about to make its appearance, and is to supersede all others in its literary qualities, &c., and if they cannot comply with this request, nor subscribe themselves, then they are politely requested to pay the postage when they return it to the Post Office. Such treatment to a stranger is an insult, to say the least, and deserves a sterner rebuke than that which we have copied from the Watchman.

Literary Periodicals.
We have received a prospectus from Philadelphia, for publishing a "Monthly Baptist Record" to be devoted to the cause of Ministerial Education and Training, Plan of operations and measures of the Baptist Publication Society, Home Missions throughout North America, Biography of eminent Ministers in the West, Miscellany, &c., to be edited by the Rev. J. M. Peck, G. B. Ide, and J. L. Burrows. Either of these gentlemen are able to conduct a literary magazine with distinguished ability, were they to devote the time necessary to the accomplishment of such an object. But as it is, we fear they will fall short of the end they aim at. One of them is agent for the Publication Society, and is necessarily absent from Philadelphia, a great part of the time; the other two are pastors, and of course are abundantly occupied with other concerns. We have enough half-way literary periodicals already, and we should be glad to see them all merged in one, in order that that one might be just such a periodical as is needed.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—At the last session of the Hartford Baptist Association it was resolved that it be recommended to the churches to observe the First day of January next as a day of Fasting and Prayer, for the effusion of the Holy Spirit and a revival of the work of grace in all our hearts. Similar resolutions were adopted by most, or all the other associations in the State.

WOOLSTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—We are indebted to the Rev. S. B. Page, of Massillon, O. for a copy of the Minutes of this Association, in which there are fifteen churches, mostly small ones, and a total of 826 members. Baptisms during the year, 126.

Hon. Smith Thompson, Circuit Judge of the United States Supreme Court, died at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday evening last. Judge Thompson was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1823, and has discharged the duties of his office with singular ability.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—Nothing has yet transpired to throw any light upon the great robbery in New York.—Copp, the person in whose charge the trunk was, was still under private examination at the last account. The circumstances of his having left the trunk on board the boat, as he himself states, when it had been an invariable practice to deliver it at the office immediately on his arrival, looks rather suspicious, and if the money is never found, it must have a tendency to weaken public confidence in these private expresses. The result of the examination will probably be known in a day or two.

The New York Express says a considerable excitement has been produced in the Episcopal Seminary in that city, within a few days past, by a report that a young gentleman, Mr. Putnam, a student in the Institution, had applied to the Roman Catholic Bishop, (Hughes,) with a view to taking the preliminary steps for ordination in that church. The change in his faith is said to have been produced, mainly, by reading the British Critic. The Church Chronicle was undoubtedly right when it threw out its caution against this Seminary last summer, however it may have changed its opinions since.

FALLEN.—The Oberlin Evangelist, printed at Oberlin, Ohio, a paper devoted to the advocacy of Christian Perfection, contains about a column of matter, detailing the melancholy fall of its late editor, Rev. H. C. Taylor. The charges which have been proved against him, says the Evangelist, are,

1. Of purloining money during the past two years, from the Evangelist Office, and of embezzling funds sent by mail from subscribers.
2. Of pilfering, for more than a year past, from the money drawer of the Post Office, to which he has had access.
3. Of seduction, under aggravated circumstances. Subsequent to the death of his wife, some eighteen months since, he took into his family a young woman of unblemished character, to manage his concerns. This woman he seduced. To prevent detection, he advised, and concerted with success, the requisite measures to secure abortion.

THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.—The publisher, Mr. Ira Webster, has presented us with a copy of a new edition of this Primer, it being a reprint of the Boston edition of 1777. For sale by the publisher.

CATALOGUE OF THE OFFICERS AND STUDENTS OF WASHINGTON... From a copy of the above Catalogue, we learn that the number of students connected with the Institution is—

Resident Graduates,	6
Seniors,	15
Juniors,	16
Sophomores,	19
Freshmen,	21
Total,	77

We extract the following from the Catalogue: "No Commencement is established, as it is preferred that the students should board in private families, in the neighborhood of the College. The price of board must necessarily depend upon the price of provisions. Good board can now be procured for \$2 per week. An association of students has been formed for the

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purpose of boarding themselves. Their steward provides for the table, and the meals are prepared by a family residing on the premises. The price of board in the Franklin Club is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week.
"By a regulation of the Trustees, the tuition is remitted to Beneficiaries of the Church Scholarship Society, and to such other necessitous students as design to enter the ministry. The necessary College expenses of such, exclusive of personal expenses, for clothing, fuel, furniture, &c., are as follows:
Board in Franklin Club, from \$50.00 to \$60.00 per year.
Room rent, 10.50
Use of Library, 3.00
Attendance, printing, &c., 4.00
Assessment for public damage, 6.00
Total, \$74.00

EXAMINATIONS.—At the close of each term, all the classes are examined on the studies pursued during the term, in the presence of a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, and such other literary gentlemen as may choose to attend.

COMMENCEMENT.—The annual Commencement is on the first Thursday in August.

VACATIONS.—
"1. Seven weeks from Commencement.
"2. Two weeks from the Thursday before the 25th of December.
"3. Four weeks from the Thursday before the 15th of April."

Selected Summary.
Robbery of Pomroy & Co.'s Express.

A trunk belonging to Pomroy & Co., of New York, containing a large amount of money, broker's packages, and other valuables, was taken from the steamboat Utica, on her arrival at the wharf at New York, on the 13th inst.—They have offered a reward of \$50 for its recovery.—Times.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Dec. 18.
In consequence of information received by the Mayor, he issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. Copp, the messenger who had care of the stolen trunk, and he was taken into custody late on Friday night. Since the Mayor, assisted by Justice Taylor, of the upper police, and Justice Lowndes, agent for the banks of the city, have been engaged in examining the matter, and several persons have attended at the Mayor's office to give information on the subject. The examination is held in private, and whatever transpires at it, cannot be authentically made known to the public until the examination is concluded.

Heavy rewards are offered for the recovery of the stolen property. Among others, a reward of \$3,000, by Brokers and others of Troy. The amount stolen is said to be HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—Most of the letters, drafts, &c., which were recently robbed from the mail at Hudson, have been recovered. A letter containing \$200 seems to be missing, with a few other single letters. The person arrested is Hough, and the testimony against him is strong.—Times.

An eagle, measuring over eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, was shot in Washington county, Pa., a few days ago. The nails of its claws were two and a half inches in length. Once it was seen to pounce upon a lamb, which it carried away apparently without difficulty. It was also seen to pounce upon and bear away a large turkey cock.

Twenty-five new vessels, with an aggregate of 4,300 tons, have been built on Lake Erie, and the other Upper Lakes during the present season. Cost, \$240,000.

A new Post Office has been established at Cold Springs, Fairfield co., Conn., and Edwin Botsford, Esq., appointed P. M.

FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—A new unfinished brick block, opposite the Presbyterian Church, and owned by Rufus Parks, Esq., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss \$3,000. Insured for \$1,400.

To add to his misfortunes, Mr. Parks has been removed from the Milwaukee Land Office. He had held the office for seven years, and was previously a resident of Maine.—The reason for his removal is not stated.—Journal of Commerce.

Bankruptcy in England exists to a far greater degree than in the United States. Firms have gone down within the last twelve months, with an indebtedness of \$60,000, 000.

COOL.—Dr. Woodward, the superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, at Worcester, Mass., allowed one of his worst patients to shave him, not long since! This sort of luxury may do very well occasionally, but we hope the doctor will recollect the fate of the man who was in the habit of putting his head in the lion's mouth.

The United States army consists of 8613 men, including officers, artificers and musicians.

A little sulphuric acid is said to make whitewash whiter, and more durable.

The receipts on the Western Railroad last week, were \$11,000. Same week last year, \$8,548.

DUNGS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin expresses the belief that the late difficulty between the British Ministry and the Mexican Government has been found expedient as a pretext for the presence of a large British fleet on the coasts of Mexico and Texas, to aid British intrigue in accomplishing its designs upon the latter. The attempted sale of the Texas Navy, by order of President Houston, is only worthy of notice in connection. In the mean time, it is said, the United States Government will send all their disposable force into the Gulf, for the protection of American interests in that quarter.

TYPE SETTING.—Mr. J. V. Ford, of Troy, has been several years attempting to complete an invention of his own to set up type, and has at length succeeded. It will set 180 type in a minute, by means of keys like a piano forte. He has set out with this for this city.—N. Y. Sun.

The first Thanksgiving in Missouri, 30th ult., was observed by the people generally.

The silk culture, which has been for some two or three years projected in Jamaica, and for which a company was formed, has received a small check, by the ignorance or carelessness of the person who had charge of the silk worm eggs, in neglecting to put them in ice, they were prematurely hatched and spoiled.

A young Quakeress was married a few evenings since in Philadelphia, and her bridal dress consisted of woven glass and satin, which was imported from France at a cost of \$1500.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Canada.

The Commons of Canada have addressed a letter to His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Metcalfe, in which they say: "We cannot refrain from expressing our regret at the retirement of certain members of the Provincial Administration, on the question of their right to be consulted on what we unhesitatingly avow to be the prerogative of the Crown, appointments to office; and further to assure your Excellency that their advocacy of this principle entitles them to our confidence, being in strict accordance with the principles embraced in the Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one."

To this, the Governor replies: "The Governor General observes with concern from the first portion of the address of the Legislative Assembly of the 2d instant, that an impression has been made in that House, which has led to a misapprehension of his sentiments and views.
"While it is his bounden duty to maintain unimpaired the prerogative of the Crown, he recognizes the resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 3d of Sept., 1841, as constituting the guide according to which the Administration of the Government of this Province has since been, and is to be conducted."
On the 8th, a Message was sent to the House of Assembly, recommending an appropriation for a salary to the Speaker of the Legislative Council. The sum of \$1000 was voted to Mr. Caron for his services during the present term.

On the 9th, the Governor went to the Legislative chamber, and gave his assent to several bills. Among them were the following:

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An act to abolish imprisonment in execution for debt, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to continue for a limited time the duties imposed on agricultural produce and live stock imported into this province.

An act further to provide for the establishment and maintenance of common schools, and for appropriating the fund for the support of the same.

An act to repeal a certain act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for enabling the Provincial Government to purchase the stock held by private persons in the Welland Canal.

An act for the establishment and maintenance of common schools in Upper Canada.

An act to restrain party processions in certain cases.

Parliament was then prorogued with the good wishes usually expressed in such cases.

FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the brig Angeline at New Orleans on the 7th, from Port Republic, (formerly Fort au Prince, the Commercial Bulletin has the following:—

The new formed Constitution, it is reported, had not as yet been adopted. Several plans of government had been suggested, but none adopted. The island remained quiet.

A new rumor comes by this arrival. It is stated that the Haytian Government has received overtures from Great Britain for certain commercial privileges, for which England offers as a consideration to redeem the French claims for indemnity against the Island, taking in return the bonds of Hayti.

Provisions of every description were very plenty, and in bacon and hams the market was quite overstocked—hams selling at 37 cts. apiece.

A good deal of sickness, it is said, exists among the shipping at the island. A number of vessels were in port, for Boston and New York.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship New York has arrived at New Orleans, bringing Houston papers to the 28th ult. and Galveston to the 2d inst.

The German settlers in Austin and Colorado counties are represented as in a flourishing condition. They came to Texas in very precarious circumstances. They emigrated 5 or 10 years ago.

Col. Lewis P. Cook is again under arrest, and in close confinement at Bezar.

Commodore Moore is out in the Galveston News in reply to the charges made against him in President Houston's late speech.

Captain Duncan has erected a steam sugar mill on his plantation on the Caney river. This is the first that has been erected in Texas.

We are pained to learn from the Poughkeepsie Eagle, that Judge Thompson, whose recovery from a recent severe attack of illness had been so confidently anticipated, had a relapse of his disease, and is at present in an extremely critical situation.—Aib. Eccl. Journal.

DISEASES FROM EATING ROAST TURKEY.—A family of six persons, in this vicinity, having recently partaken of a delicious and apparently healthy turkey, were all seized during the succeeding night with violent commotions of the bowels, and the usual troublesome effects of a dose of cathartic medicine, which continued two days, accompanied with intolerable headache, chills, and weakness of the eyes. It is presumed that the animal had fattened upon some deleterious food which had poisoned his substance.—Boston Transcript.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.—The Senate of Tennessee has passed a bill, by a large majority, to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property.

CURIOUS RELIC OF THE PAST.—We see copied in all the papers a paragraph from the N. York Herald, stating that some "workmen engaged in digging up the street, on the corner of Houston and Broadway, threw up on Saturday, with their spades, an old mile stone, on which was cut 'One mile to New York.' The stone had probably fallen off the pavement among the snow, and was shovelled up in clearing the snow, for that same "curious stone" has stood there for years—almost as long as we can remember, visible to everybody who would see it.—Tribune.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.—The U. S. States Board of Commissioners, it is said, have spent \$18,000 in testing inventions of steam boilers, and have given a decision in favor of that of Major Rusk. The commissioners finished their report on the 28th Nov., and we shall soon have all the facts.—U. S. Gazette.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A western man named John Hill, was waylaid and knocked down by a couple of foot-pads in New Orleans on the 2d instant, and robbed of \$1,025, which he had that day received for a load of produce.

The Frenchman named Kenard, whom we mentioned a few days since as having killed his mistress on his way from Bordeaux to New Orleans, has been tried. The plea in his behalf was made on the ground of insanity. The jury stood six to six. He must be a queer murderer who gets convicted in New Orleans.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—A girl about fifteen years of age was killed at Kingsland's paper-mill, near Belleville, on Tuesday last, says the Newark Eagle. It appears that her mother, a Mrs. Stager, was employed in the mill, and the girl was amusing herself around the large shaft, when her clothes caught in some of the machinery, and forced her into a position which severed both her legs from her body. She lingered a short time in the most excruciating agony, and then died. Her mother ran to her relief, but in her fruitless endeavors to rescue her child, was so injured herself, that she is not expected to recover.

THE FRONTIER.—A large number of the citizens of Arkansas have called a meeting at Van Buren, Crawford co., to urge upon the government the propriety of affording more efficient protection to that frontier.

The receipts at the Land Office in Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri, since the 10th May last, have amounted to \$260,000. No part of this State (remarks the Missouri Reporter) has been settled with more rapidity than the Platte country, and none possesses a more energetic and hardy population.

The robbery of Pomroy's Express Trunk remains in mystery, but Mr. Copp, the conductor, in whose charge the trunk was placed, arrived in this city last evening, and it is presumed some clue will soon be given to the affair. The amount of money and drafts in the trunk was very large, amounting to \$400,000. Mr. Copp says he left the trunk on the deck of the boat! It was the first time he ever went to the office without this money trunk.—Tribune Dec. 16.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—We learn that the Department has instructed the appraisers to proceed with the appraisal of the land on the Tonawanda Reservation; and that a commission has been made to the Indians residing there, declaring the intention of government to carry out the treaty, which was entered into by a majority of all the Indians in council.

LATER FROM OREGON.—We learn from the St. Louis Evening Gazette some further particulars of the Colony which we are sorry to see not so favorable as former reports have been.—Tribune.

"Ten of the men belonging to the Government Surveying Expedition, which left St. Louis on the 10th May last, under the command of Lieut. Fremont, arrived Dec. 3d in the General Brooke. Their report is every thing but favorable with respect to the fertility and general appearance of Oregon. They represent that portion visited by the Explorers as sterile in a high degree—many miles of it not affording subsistence even for the smallest game. As a proof of which the party had, on some occasions, to eat horses, and suffered great inconvenience for want of provisions.
"No intelligence respecting the progress of the expedition, has been received by this arrival, so far as we have heard.
"The Emigrants had lost eight of their number since they started, in consequence of the unparalleled hardships to which they have been exposed. Some have stated their determination to return as soon as circumstances will permit.
"Lieut. Fremont's party were in excellent health and fine spirits, and would return on or about the first of January—taking their journey, experienced no hostility from the Indians but on one occasion, at the head of the North Fork of the Platte, when a party of Sioux and Chians made a demonstration to steal their horses, but upon the sight of a twelve-pound bowie-knife, which was drawn up against them, they desisted. On the 16th September, Lieut. Fremont

surveyed the Great Salt Lake, supposed to empty into the Pacific, and formed by Bear River; and from that observation states its length to be about 280 miles, and its width upwards of 100.
"The individuals who have returned, left the main body of Lieut. Fremont's company, about 30 in number, at Fort Hall, Oregon, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts."

FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—A new unfinished brick block, opposite the Presbyterian Church, and owned by Rufus Parks, Esq., who had recently been removed from the Milwaukee Land Office, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss \$3,000. Insured for \$1,400.

A PREACHER STONED.—On last Sunday, while Mr. Reese was preaching to a crowd in the street, some inhuman villain threw a small stone, striking him on the head so severely as to bring him to the ground. The scamp escaped.—Cincinnati Com.

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THE NEW YORK MARKET, Dec. 18.
The sales of Cotton amount to 2,000 bales, without any further improvement—prices are steady. Flour is very dull yet. For new corn the dealers bid 46c.

Pot Ashes, sold at \$4.50, and 2 Pearls, at \$5.06; and 50 bbls. at \$5.09. Potash downward and Pearls upward.

A sale of 100 bbls. Ohio Lard, just received at 6 1/4c. for No. 1, and 5 3/4c. for No. 2. Provisions are now arriving which were sent down from Cincinnati in flat boats at 45c. per bbl, and shipped here at 40c. making 85c. in the whole, a lower freight than was ever known before.

P. S.—Ewing.—There have been some further sales of Cotton, making up 2,500 to 3,000 bales for the day.—J. of Com.

Marriages.

In this city, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. William Barber and Miss Jerusha O. Webster, all of this place.

In Christ Church, in this city, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., by Rev. George Burgess, Mr. John R. Tracy, of New York city, and Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gray, of this place.

In this city, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., Mr. John E. Foster and Miss Elizabeth W. Choate, all of this city.

In Suffield, on the 17th inst., by Rev. D. Ives, Mr. Andrew Campbell, of New York, to Miss Esther C. Adams, of Suffield.

In East Hartford, Nov. 7th, by Rev. Mr. Spring, Mr. Sherman T. Stone, of Durham, and Ellen M. Hills, of the former place.

In Waterbury, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Dea. A. B. Holmes, of Cornwall, to Mrs. Nancy Merriam, of the former place.

In the Baptist Church, Westfield Society, Middletown, 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Luther Cornwell, to Miss Lucetta M. Lucas.

In Mansfield, on the 23d ult., by Rev. R. V. Lyon, Mr. Asa McIntire, of Mansfield, to Miss Sarah Ann Slade, of Ashford.

In New Britain, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. C. S. Lyman, Mason B. Francis and Miss Elizabeth L. Stanley.

In New London, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Robert A. Hallam, Lieut. James Totten, U. S. Army, and Julia H. daughter of Anthony Thatcher, Esq., on the 10th inst., by Rev. L. Covell, Michael Ford and Elizabeth Burns.

In Westfield, on the 11th inst. by Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. Anson H. Mallory, of Coventry, and Miss Elizabeth L. Crittenden, of Westfield.

In Clinton, by Rev. E. S. Huntington, Daniel Chittenden and Maria Buell; by the same, E. Beckley, and Clara Kelsey.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mr. Charles A. Ward, aged 36 years.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Dr. Charles Greenleaf, in the 56th year of his age.

In this city, Nov. 30th, Mr. Lafayette Thompson, aged 19.

At East Hartford, on the 5th inst., Capt. John Bennett, aged 81, formerly of this city.

In Canton, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Diana Humphrey, widow of dea. Theophilus Humphrey, aged 91.

In Lyme, Nov. 26th, James Greenfield, aged 92, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Norwich, on the 8th inst., of lung fever, widow Lucy Denison, aged 80, formerly of Hampton.

In East-Hartford, on the 17th inst., Julia Isabella, daughter of James C. and Abigail P. Goodwin, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th inst., Elizabeth Montague, only daughter of Augustus D. and Harriet P. Baker, aged 10 years.

She came forth like a flower, and is cut down.

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

STANZAS.

When the bruised heart doth mourn,—
By thorns of sorrow torn,
And crushing cares, victorious with its cope,—
When gladness far hath flown,—
And sadness well is known;
'Tis then that our good spirit whispers nore.

When midst the stranger band
We grasp no cordial hand,
Where friends are false as is the fickle foam:
Finding in life's broad mar,
No true—no trusting heart—
'Tis then that our good spirit whispers nore.

When peace deserts the breast,
With grief and gloom o'erpress,
And the sad soul with dark despair is riven,—
When on the grovelling earth,
We find but death and death,—
'Tis then that our good spirit whispers nore.

Thus happy Home will cheer
Our weary footsteps here,
While on our pathway, Hope gleams clear afar;
Then when life's day doth close,
With all earth's joys and woes,—
Still shines aloft Heaven's bright celestial star.
Hartford, 1843. CAPN.

To my Boy in Heaven.

The nursery shows thy pictured wall,
Thy hat, thy bow,
Thy cloak and bonnet, club and ball,
But where art thou?
A corner holds thy empty chair,
Thy playthings idly scattered there
But speak to us of our despair.

Even to the last thy every word,
To glad, to grieve,
Was sweet as sweetest song of bird
On summer's eve;
In outward beauty undecayed,
Death o'er thy spirit cast no shade,
And like the rainbow thou didst fade.

We mourn for thee, when cold blank night
The chamber fills;
We pine for thee, when morn's first light
Reddens the hills;
The sun, the moon, the stars, the sea,
All to the wall flower and wild pea
Are changed—we saw the world through thee!

And though, perchance, a smile may gleam
Of casual mirth,
It doth not own, what'er may seem,
An inward birth:
We miss thy small step on the stair;
We miss thee at thine evening prayer;
All day we miss thee everywhere.

Yet his sweet balm to our despair,
Fond faintest boy!
That heaven is God's, and thou art there,
With Him in joy:
There past are death and all its woes;
There beauty's stream for ever flows;
And pleasure's day no sunset knows.

Farewell then—for a while farewell—
Pride of my heart!
It cannot be that long we dwell,
Thou art apart;
Time's shadows like the shuttle flee:
And, dark how life's night may be,
Beyond the grave, I'll meet with thee.

Miscellaneous.

From the Shores of the Rhine, by Dumas.

Napoleon before and after the Battle of Waterloo.

GOING TO WATERLOO.

We saw two carriages approaching, galloping, each with six horses. They disappeared for an instant in a valley, then rose again at a quarter of a league's distance from us. Then we set off, running toward the town, crying *L'Empereur! L'Empereur!* We arrived breathless, and only preceding the Emperor by some five hundred paces. I thought he would not stop, whatever might be the crowd awaiting him, and so made for the post-house, when I sunk down half dead, with the running; but at any rate I was there. In a moment appeared, turning the corner of a street, the foaming horses; then the postillions all covered with ribbons; then the carriages themselves; then the people following the carriages. The carriages stopped at the post. I saw Napoleon! He was dressed in a green coat, with little epaulettes, and wore the officer's cross of the legion of honor. I only saw his bust framed in the square of the carriage window. His head fell upon his chest—that famous medallion head of the old Roman emperors.—His forehead fell forward; his features immovable, were of the yellowish color of wax, only his eyes appeared to be alive. Next him, on his left, was Prince Jerome, a king without a kingdom, but a faithful brother. He was, at that period, a fine young man of six and twenty or thirty years of age, his features regular and well-formed, his beard black, his hair elegantly arranged. He saluted in place of his brother, whose vague glance seemed lost in the future—perhaps in the past. Opposite the emperor was Letort, his aid-de-camp, an ardent soldier, who seemed already to snuff the air of battle; he was too smiling too, the poor fellow, as if he had long days to live! All this lasted for about a minute. Then the whip cracked, the horses neighed, and all disappeared like a vision.

RETURNING FROM WATERLOO.

Three days afterward, toward evening, some people arrived from St. Quentin; they said as they came away they heard cannon. The morning of the 17th, a courier arrived, who scattered all along the road the news of the victory. The 18th nothing. The 19th nothing: only vague rumors were abroad coming no one knew whence. It was said that the emperor was at Brussels. The 20th, three men in rags, two wounded, and riding loaded horses all covered with foam, entered the town, and were instantly surrounded by the whole population, and pushed into the court-yard of the town-house. These men hardly spoke French. They were, I believe, Westphalians, belonging somehow to our army. To all our questions, they only shook their heads sadly, and ending by confessing that they had quitted the field of battle at Waterloo at eight o'clock, and that the battle was lost when they came away. It was the advanced guard of the fugitives. We would not believe them.—We said these men were Prussian spies. Napoleon could not be beaten. The fine army which we had seen pass could not be destroyed. We wanted to put the poor fellows in prison; so quickly had we forgotten '13 and '14, to remember only the years which had gone before. My mother ran to the fort, where she passed the whole day, knowing it was there the news

must arrive, whatever it were. During this time I looked out on the maps for Waterloo, the name of which I could not find, and began to think the place was imaginary, as was the men's account of the battle.

At four o'clock, more fugitives arrived, who confirmed the news of the first comers. These were French, and could give all the details which we asked for. They repeated what the others had said, only adding that Napoleon and his brother were killed. This we could not believe! Napoleon might not be invincible, invulnerable he certainly was. Fresh news more terrible and disastrous continued to come in until ten o'clock at night. At ten o'clock at night we heard the noise of a carriage. It stopped, and the postmaster went out with a light. We followed him as he ran to the door to ask for news. Then he started a step back and cried, "It's the Emperor!" I got on the stone bench and looked over my mother's shoulder. It was indeed Napoleon; seated in the same corner, in the same uniform, his head on his breast as before. Perhaps it was bent a little lower; but there was not a line in his countenance, nor an altered feature, to mark what were the feelings of the great gambler, who had just staked and lost the world. Jerome and Letort were not with him now to bow and smile in his place. Jerome was gathering together the remnants of the army. Letort had been cut in two by a cannon ball. Napoleon lifted his head slowly as if rousing from a dream, and then, with his brief, strident voice, "What place is this?" he said. "Villers Coteret, sire." "How many leagues from Soissons?" "Six, sire." "From Paris?" "Nineteen." "Tell the post boy to go quick;" and he once more flung himself back into the corner of his carriage, his head falling on his chest. The horses carried him away as if they had wings. The world knows what had taken place between these two apparitions of Napoleon!

From the Christian Watchman.

Important to Publishers.

As the time is at hand when it is usual to start monthly publications, a few advisory hints on the subject may not be unacceptable, especially to the inexperienced. Much depends on getting a fair start. And this is not difficult. The present is a reading age. But the people have not access to half the information now garnered up in wise heads. Whoever contributes to the supply deserves more than mere respect. If the man is a benefactor who makes two spears of grass grow where only one grew before, what is due in his praise who unlocks a new granary of knowledge for hundreds of famishing minds! But to the means.

1. It will be necessary to issue the first number at venture. But that should be a rare specimen, especially in mechanical execution. An elegant steel-plate engraving, though it illustrates nothing particularly in the contents, must precede, and a piece of "original music" must follow, sundry compositions on subjects most interesting to the popular mind. More than all, the cover, whether pink or yellow, should contain certificates from "clergymen of various denominations," affirming the imperious need of just such a publication. If "nature abhors a vacuum," surely will men of letters deplore a serious chasm in any literary, religious, domestic, sentimental, or other department of education. In your list of "distinguished writers" be careful to state whether contributions from Rev. Dr. —, Miss —, Mrs. —, or Prof. —, of recent celebrity, are confidently expected. "Premiums" offered for the best essay or tale, payable in medals or books, will be an additional attraction. But thus far you have no subscribers. Therefore,

2. Provide yourself with the list of persons you would prefer for that purpose, especially those who live at a distance, and those who already take similar publications. If you have divers catalogues, reports, minutes, and other like documents at hand—if not to borrow them—your list of known, responsible subscribers has only to be copied, with the title and residence in due form. The second year may warrant perhaps forty-nine "travelling agents of good address," but as some hundreds of subscribers are already in prospect, the agency of the mail may be employed at no expense to you, and with no further trouble than snugly depositing the work in the office—provided however, you occupy the second page of the cover with some such salutation as the following:

Dear Sir,—Your aid is respectfully solicited in behalf of this important enterprise. The accompanying testimonials of the enlightened and candid of all parties render it unnecessary for me to urge anything in its favor. Such gifted pens as you perceive are already expected to adorn its pages, will be a sufficient guarantee of its character in future. Great expense has been incurred in getting up a publication in this superb type, paper, and finish. The engraving itself is worth the cost to subscribers, still greater improvements are contemplated as soon as the patronage of a generous public shall warrant. This number is therefore submitted to your examination. As it will no doubt meet with your intelligent approbation, permit me enrol your name among the numerous readers who will enjoy this common medium of communication.—But should you decline, you will please signify the same by immediately returning this number *without expense to me*, writing the name of the Post Office in the wrapper.

Yours, &c., GULLIVER, Publisher.

N. B. Postmasters are requested not to remit this work except the postage be paid.

Among the many thus favored with the first number without the trouble of applying for it, a fair proportion may be safely reckoned upon as according to the proposal. To say nothing of those who always consent to be served with the "latest and best," many will be prevented by absence, sickness, or press of business from returning the first number until the arrival of the second, which of course, according to the "terms" published, if not read, renders them at once *bona fide* subscribers. Though not bound to pay for articles of merchandise left at their door without their request, they cannot so easily evade the laws which protect the interests of literature.

But even this will hardly be sufficient.—Many young people being accustomed to consult in such matters with their minister, or other judicious friends, I will only add—it will be important to append an extra circular, in copies sent to every pastor in the Commonwealth of the following import:

Rev. Sir,—In behalf of every generous attempt to elevate and refine public sentiment, the influence of the clergy is confessedly indispensable, and to their praise be it spoken that it is always so cheerfully given. Allow me, therefore, to rely upon your efficient services in the present undertaking, and to request your acceptance of an agency for the same. In addition to the liberal discount offered in the "terms," I will pledge to you two copies, for yourself and lady, bound at the close of the year in the most splendid and tasteful manner. If your engagements prevent, could not some active female in your parish, with the aid of your recommendation from the pulpit, or in your pastoral calls, secure the requisite number of copies, who will be glad to make her pastor so valuable a new year's present? Permit me to inquire whether you have a society in your parish—if not to suggest the expediency of organizing one—for promoting the important objects which this work is intended to advocate. I may at least have the happiness of retaining your name as a subscriber.

Yours, &c., GULLIVER, Publisher.

P. S. Postmasters are required by law to remit the pay for all publications taken from their offices, *franked* to the publishers.

All persons are authorized to act as agents for this work.

A Bad Habit.

We extract the following from an article in the Morning Star, on the frequent changes in the pastoral relation.—*Reflector.*

The practice is common among some professing Christians, of complaining before any one about their minister, and especially in the presence of their unconverted children, and that they will never be converted unless the church gets a new minister, and the like, till a change takes place. Now, if these parents had made their minister an object of fervent and frequent prayer, instead of complaining, they might have seen their children converted to God, and useful members in the church.

A circumstance now in point occurs to my mind, where a father of a family became disaffected with the measures and object of a pastor's labors, and denounced them in the bitterest terms, as unscriptural and unholy, while the result showed them to be of God; but the effect upon his sons was, they became the most bitter haters of every effort to promote the great enterprises of the day, and habitual neglecters of the commands of God.

Oriental Illustrations of the Scriptures.

Isaiah, 5th chap. 18th verse.

Some have rendered this verse: "Wo to them who draw out iniquity as a long cable, and sin as the thick traces of a wain." The metaphor some say is derived from rope making; others, that sin and iniquity denote the punishment. A third class maintain that the prophet refers to idol sacrifices, and to the cords with which the victims were led to the altar. But may not the passage allude to the immense cables with which the heathen draw their sacred cars? In these very large vehicles the gods are placed when taken out in procession; and sometimes more than five hundred men draw along that iniquity with long cables. To do this is reputed a work of great merit; hence men of the first respectability join in the service.

A Dying Thought of Selden.

John Selden, distinguished for eminent learning, a few days before his death sent for Archbishop Usher and Dr. Langbaine, and, among other things, told them that he had surveyed most of the learning of this world—that his study was filled with books and manuscripts on various subjects, yet he could not recollect any passage out of infinite volumes that he could think of with half the satisfaction which attended his contemplation of the Sacred Scriptures. He pointed out one particular text, that greatly comforted and refreshed his spirit: "The grace of God, which bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present evil world: looking for that blessed hope, even the glorious appearance of the great God, our Saviour Jesus Christ."

A Deacon who would not take a Religious Newspaper.

In the course of my rambles, I learned the state of religion in the family of a Freewill Baptist deacon. I understood that the deacon would often express his sorrow that among so large a number of children as he had, none were converted; and more than this, they opposed vital piety and advocated the final salvation of all men. But let us look at his efforts to impress upon his posterity vital piety. He is a man of property, but seldom any of it goes to help the cause of Christ. He did not take the Star; he considered that the Bible afforded religious reading enough; and as for publishing papers, &c., it was going off from the Randall ground. But how was it with this man's neighbors? The deacon lived in the midst of many who opposed vital piety, and who took much pains to spread the writings of those who advocated a delusive doctrine, while he expressed his sorrow that things were so, but made no effort to have them otherwise. This brings to my mind another circumstance, related by one of our brethren to me. He remarked, that within a few years, delusive doctrines had been spreading in his vicinity; but, said he, I have taken some pains to supply myself and family with suitable reading to meet the errors of the day, and none of my children have fallen in with the doctrines of men and devils.—*Morn. Star.*

EXTENT OF THE OBJECT.—The object of the missionary enterprise embraces every child of Adam. It is vast as the race to whom its operations are of necessity limited. It would confer upon every individual on earth all that intellectual or moral cultivation can bestow. It would rescue a world from the "indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish," reserved for every son of man that doeth evil, and give him a title to "glory, honor and immortality." You see, then, that our object is, not only to affect every individual of the species, but to affect him in the momentous extremes of infinite happiness and woe. And now, we ask, what object ever undertaken by man, can compare with this same design of evangelizing the world? Patriotism itself fades away before it, and acknowledges the supremacy of an enterprise, which seizes, with so strong a grasp, upon both the temporal and eternal destinies of the whole family of man.—*Wayland.*

THE NEW ZEALANDER AND THE BISHOP.—One of the speakers at the last anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, gave the following fact: A chief of New Zealand met with a Romish bishop, who was vindicating the worship of the Virgin Mary and the crucifix. The bishop argued, that God commanded his people of old to make a cherubim, and that the angels over the ark were images, and the people bowed down before them. To this the chief replied: That is very true, but with this difference; God commanded them to make images, and has commanded you not to make them; and God himself was between the cherubim, talking with the people. But I never yet heard that he ever yet spoke through your Virgin Mary. Thus the simple-hearted Christian, made wise unto salvation by the simple word of God, was able to put to flight the subtleties of Rome.

The Minister's Small Change.

It was once remarked of a certain learned divine, that all his funds were in large bank notes; that he had no small change to throw out on common occasions.

After all, it is this small change that frequently does the most good; these weighty and solemn sentences, brief, but direct and personal, dropped into the sinner's ear, as occasion and opportunity present. Not long since, I heard the remark from a young man, recently converted, in reference to one of our most distinguished clergymen—"I admire him as a preacher, but during three or four years' acquaintance, though I was frequently in his family, he never said a word to me, out of the pulpit, upon the subject of religion."

An instance of this successful use of "small change" was recently related to me by an eminent minister of another denomination, who passed a few days under my roof. "Some years ago," said he, "Mr. B., a worldly business man, who dealt in lottery tickets, was one of the Committee of Supply for a rich Congregational Society in the city of —. At the request of several individuals, Rev. Dr. L. a faithful evangelical preacher, was invited to supply the pulpit for a Sabbath or two. On their way from the meeting house to the residence of Mr. B., Dr. L., who had discovered that several were opposed to his being invited to preach, remarks—"If I had known that so many were opposed to me, I do not know that I should have preached; but I have one consolation, I preached the truth to them." "Yes," replied Mr. B., somewhat hesitatingly. The faithful minister then looked him full in the eye, and said to him, solemnly and emphatically—"Why do you not believe it then?" The inquiry seemed to strike him dumb; he retired to reflect, to weep over his misspent life; to repent and pray. The solemn inquiry, of which conscience told him the justice, was like a nail fastened in a sure place. He was soon brought to the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, and is now one of the most active and useful Christians in the city of —.

Brethren in the ministry! while we spare no pains to add to the value of our pulpit bank notes, do not let us forget, wherever we go, to have ready at hand a good supply of this small change.—*Bap. Advocate.*

Children's Corner.

The Dew-drops.

There was once a little boy very much beloved by his parents on account of his readiness to learn and the excellence of his disposition. He was generally cheerful and happy; but one morning he complained to his father because the dew-drops were not permitted to live longer on the flowers. He wanted them to glitter and sparkle all through the day, just as they did in the morning. "The sun," said the child, "has chased them away with his heat, and swallowed them up in his wrath." Soon afterwards there came rain and a rainbow, upon which the father pointed upwards.—"See!" said he, "there stand the dew-drops gloriously reset, a glittering jewelry in the heavens. Thus learn, my child, that which withers on earth, often lives and shines more brightly on high." So spake the father, and in so speaking he uttered prophetic language. For in a few days after this, his little boy, with all his loveliness and intelligence, was summoned away from from earth,—exhaled like the bright dew-drops from beneath the eye of the fond father; only however, to shine with increased lustre in the clear sky.—*S. S. Treasury.*

The Child and Dew-drop.

FROM THE GERMAN.

A little child, that like some flowers,
Seemed made for fairer climes than ours,
Grieved that the sun had chased away
The dew that on his garden lay.
Full of he watched the flowers at night,
That sparkled in the moonbeam's light;
And though in early morn they shone,
Ere noon-day came the dew had flown!
The sun would chase the drops away,
Or swallow them with fiery ray.
Just after he this morning made,
The rain fell on his flowery bed;
And when it ceased, the rainbow's dye
Appeared across the tranquil sky!

"Now," said the father to his son,
Behold these dew-drops, one by one,
Appear reset; a glittering train,
To gem the heavens, whence first they came.
Be taught, my child, nought withers here,
But bright in heaven 'twill re-appear."

Alas, 'twas so! ere the sun's light
Exhaled the dew-drops of the night,
This boy to God his soul had given,
Lucid and pure, as dew-drops of heaven!
[Christian World.]

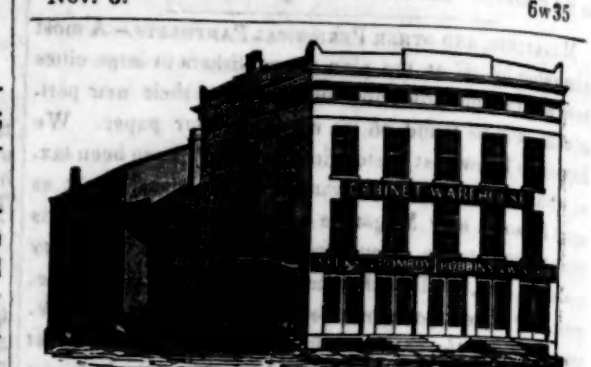
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WANTED—50 tons of White Oak Timber.
W. ROBERTS & CO.,
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Twenty boxes, Brass Clocks for sale by
W. ROBERTS, 31 Front st.

Dry Goods and Carpeting.

JOHN OLMSTED & CO. have received a large addition to their stock, of new and desirable styles of Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade. They are prepared to offer a full assortment of
BEAVER CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETS.

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Alpacas in a great variety of colors, some very superior.
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Floor Oil Cloths, of all widths, Stair Carpets, Druggets, Rugs, Door Mats, Binding, Stair Rods, &c.
They would invite all who are in want, to examine their stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be shown freely.
Nov. 3. 6w35



FURNITURE, FEATHERS, FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large and splendid assortment of Furniture, of their own manufacture, embracing all the various kinds and patterns in use, all of which will be warranted, and sold as low as the same quality can be purchased in any market.
FEATHERS AND FEATHER BEDS.—Our assortment is unusually large, and embraces some very pure white Northern Feathers, at reasonable prices.
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We have fitted up one of our rooms for the exclusive sale of COFFINS, where can always be found a large assortment of various woods, such as Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry, &c., made and finished in a superior manner.
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In the line of Furs, may be found Lynx, Siberian Sables, and Genet Muffs, made up in the best manner, expressly for the retail trade; also, Otter, Seal, Mink, Muskrat, and Cloth Cars, fur-trimmed, all at the lowest cash prices.

They would also call the attention of the public generally to their assortment of extra Costly, Mole-skin and Camel HATS, made of the best material and finished in a superior style to any thing we have heretofore offered to the public. Those who wish to purchase, or those who are anxious to see a beautiful assortment of the above named articles, are invited to call without delay at 168 Main St., directly opposite the State House, under Union Hall.
Nov. 7. 1853

CHARLES ROBINSON, —Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner for the States of New York and Maine. Also agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance Companies of New York. Office, corner Chapel and State streets, New Haven.

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The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptness, and the endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has an Agent, may apply through the Post Office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

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The Company will issue policies on Fire and Marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.
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